## SEARCH FOR THE ROBBERS.

COURTS AND POLICE AT WORK. THREE MEN ARRESTED ON SUSPICION AND DIS-CHARGED-BUEKE AND VREELAND HELD IN

\$5,000 BAIL-A NEW CLEW. The events of yesterday in the Stewart grave robbery case, so far as made public, were the arrest of three undertakers on suspicion, their discharge, and the commitment of Burke and Vreeland by Justice Morgan. There was an abundance of the usual exciting rumors, but none of them could be traced to a trustworthy source. A new clew is said to have been found pointing to the neighborhood of Hackensack as the biding-place of the body; it will probably be followed up to-day.

THREE ARRESTS YESTERDAY. UNDERTAKERS EXAMINED BY INSPECTOR MURRAY IN THE EIGHTEENTH PRECINCT AND DISCHARGED

-A NOVEL CLEW. Rumors were abundant yesterday in regard to the progress made by the police and detectives in tracing the robbers of A. T. Stewart's tomb to their hiding place; but when night came there was nothing of a tangible character to show that they were nearer the end of their search than on the previous day. At an early hour of the morning, three men were arrested on suspicion in the Eighteenth Precinct, and were taken be fore Inspector Murray, at the Police Station in Twentysecond-st. and rigidly examined. No hing was found to implicate them in any way with the grave robbery and they were discharged. The men were Patrick H. O'Neill, George G. De Graff and Thomas Davis. The first is a brother of Charles S. O'Neill, of the firm of Murphy & O'Neill, undertakers, of No. 402 East Twenty-sixth-st. De Graff is an of stone under the Department of Public Works, and was formerly an undertaker. Davis a sexton's assistant. The immediate cause the arrests was a statement made by O'Neill at the Eighteenth Precinct Station that a man had approached him at Twenty-sixth-st. and Avenue-A, and had told him that he could put him in the way of making \$30,000 or \$35,000. He said he fid not know the man, but thought he had reference in ome way to the Stewart grave robbery. D'Neill was somewhat under the influence of fiquor, but sufficient importance was attached to what he had said to induce Captain Clineby to send an officer in uniform with him to see whether the man could be found. Information of O'Neill's statement reached Inspector Murray, who was at home and in bed. He at once went to the Eighteenth Precinct Station and caused the three men, who were associates, to be brought to him. They were examined separately, and as nothing was found to warrant their detention they were released. In the afternoon O'Neill was found at his brother's place of business; DeGraff was at his home, at No. 462 Third-ave. and Davis was by the body of his dead brother. A clew is said to have been given to Judge Hilton

yesterday which will probably be investigated. Henry Stewart, one of the editors of *The Agriculturist*, lives at Hackensack, N. J., and has a farm outside the town. The country in the vicinity is sparsely settled. On Thursday morning, Nov. 7, Stewart saw two men drive by in a wagon in which was a long box or bundle covered with an oileloth. They turned into the woods and disappeared. In about an hour they returned and he saw that the box was not in the wagon. He thought little of the matter at the time, and even after hearing of the grave robbery, he did not eet the two things at once; but recently he had seen the same men loltering about the vicinity. He ought the matter of sufficient importance to be reported to Judge Hilton.

It was rumored yesterday that Judge Hilton had been urged by Mrs. Stewart to increase the offer of a reward to \$100,000 and to make it unconditional. Mr. Hilton's distinctly pronounced opinions on the subject make it

distinctly pronounced opinious on the subject make it improbable that the latter part of the story is true. Assistant District-Attorney Rassell said last night that he was willing to be reported as saying that he knew nothing of the finding of Mr. Stewart's body, and he did not believe it had been found.

The result of the examination of Burke and Vreeland was discussed very freely yesterday, and many theories were advanced to explain Burke's strange conduct. One was that he really bolieved that he knew where he could find the body, having heard some of the robbers speak of its place of concealment. It was said that he had lost caste among his old compenions, and was anxious to become a "stool pigeo." for the police, since he could no longer sueced as a third. He has on more than one occasion assisted the police in the capture of criminals god would not hesitate to betray any one for a reward. It is even said that he may have been deceived purposely by some of his associates, and put on an entirely false scent, in the hellef that he would inform the poposety by some of his associates, and put on an entirely false scent, in the belief that he would inform the po-

A second theory is that the two prisoners planned the burgiary which was committed at Chatham last Sunday, and that this accounts for the night ride in which they drove their horses so hard, as described by the Orange stable-keeper to Captain Byrnes. In this case, if they buried anything, it was the burglars' tools, with which bolder and abler men were to do the work. This theory, however, does not explain the attempts made by the men to deceive Captain Byrnes—a deception which they must have known could last only a few hours.

Those who believe that Burke and Vreeland were engaged in the grave robbery, and carried the body into

Those who believe that Burke and Vreeland were engaged in the grave robbery, and carried the body into New-Jersey and burled it, say that their confederates may have removed the body to another hiding-place, and destroyed the landmarks by which the first could be found. Detectives in several of the precincts where Burke is well known, say that his character is so well known by all the thieves that none of them will trust him, though they might have got him to do the drudgery of a job and then have rendered it impossible for him to be tray them.

THE SUSPECTED PRISONERS HELD. BURKE AND VREELAND HELD UPON THE CON-FESSION OF THE FORMER-CAPTAIN BYRNES

FINALLY MAKES A FORMAL COMPLAINT-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS BAIL REQUIRED.

The examination of William Burke and Henry Vreeland by Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, was concluded yesterday, and the prisoners were held in \$5,000 bail each. The proceedings were brief, the prisoners' counsel asking Captain Byrnes only a few questions on cross-examination, some of which the witness declined to answer, and was sustained by the Court. The mother of Vrecland and Mrs. Wright were in the same seats they occumore neatly attired than on Monday that there was some difficulty in recognizing her Mrs. Vrecland looked sad and anxlous: Mrs. Wright wore the same sneering smile as on the former occasion. They both seemed surprised at the decision of the Justice. The prisoners were seated at the left by the side of their counsel. During the delay while the complaint was being transcribed, they were engaged in reading a morning newspaper. The first item which engaged their attention was the account that they had been suspected of planning the Chatham burglary at the time they took their night ride. It seemed to amuse them very much. They then read the testimeny of Captain Byrnes given on Monday, and a broad smile spread over Burke's countenance. Little interest was manifested in the proceedings by the few persons present, as it was well understood what would be the result of the case.

The proceedings were opened by Justice Morgan, who said: "Mr. Stmer, formal complaint has been made against your clients, charging them with removing the dead body of Alexander T. Stewart from the vault in St. Mark's Church-yard, in this city. The fact of the removal has been acknowledged and confessed to Captain Byrnes, the complainant in this case. I have had the complaint put into formal shape and it is now being copied. The charges will be more fully shown by the short-hand record of the testimony which is attached to the complaint and will form a part

Aiter some little delay the formal complaint was

handed to the Justice. It reads as follows:

Thomas Byrnes, Captain of the Fifteenth Precinct, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that on or about the 6th day of November, A. D. 1878, at the City of New-York and County of New-York, Henry Vreciand and William Burke, both now here, did then and there, asting in concert together, feloniously remove the dead body of a human being from the place of its interment for the purpose of selling the same, and for the purpose of selling the same, and for the purpose of dissection, and with mere wantonness did remove the dead body of the late Alexander T. Stewart from a vanit in St. Mark's Churchyard, situate on the Secondars, between Ninth and Tenth-sts. being a graveyard in the said stry, from the fact tint the said Henry Vreeland and William Burke did acknowledge and confess to this deponent in the presence of wifnesses, that they had possession of the aforesaid dead body of the said Alexander T. Stewart, as more fully appears from the sworn statement of the deponent hereto attached and forming a part of this complaint.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF CAPTAIN BYRNES. handed to the Justice. It reads as follows:

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF CAPTAIN BYRNES. After a careful reading of the complaint, Captain Byrnes took the stand and was cross examined by Mr. Captain, that these men admitted to you at any time of at any place, the taking of the body of the late Alexander T. Stewart from St. Mark's Churchyard 1 A .- Yes,

Q .- When was that confession made! A .- On Thurs day night last, between 6 and 9 o'clock, in the evening. Q.-Do you recollect the question put to you by the Court yesterday, and your answer, as follows:

" Did he confess to the fact that he was a party, or one of the parties, in the removal of that body ! Auswer, No."-How do you reconcile that statement with this complaint which you now present, charging these defendants with the taking of this body ? A .- Because they stated to me that after the grave was opened the steach was so frightful that they could not proceed. I did not ask them how they carried it out of the church-

Mr. Stiner-Then that was a mistake upon your part ! A .- No, sir. It was taking it out of the churchyard that the Court asked me about. I did not know about it, for I had not asked them.

Q .- You have stated here that you arrested the prison ers upon information received by you from some person in relation to the taking of Stewart's body. you now tell me from what source you received that information I A. I should not like to tell you from whom I received that information, at the present state of the case. I do not think it would be prudent to do so. I think it would interfere with the ends of justice.

Q.-Then do I understand you to decline to answer the question & A .- Yes, str.

Mr. Stiner addressed the Court, claiming that the prisoners were entitled to a knowledge of the information which led to their arrest, and the confession which it is alleged was subsequently made. The Justice replied that he did not think this was necessary. For prudential reasons, therefore, and as a matter of public policy, he said that he must sustain the Captain in objecting to suswer

Continuing the cross-examination, Mr. Stiner asked: In whose presence were these expressions made f A.— The first was made in the presence of Officer Dolan, of the Fourteenth Precinct; afterwards in the presence of Officers Doian and Stevin, of the Fifteenth Preemet. Vreeland was not present at that confession. Both men were in custody at the time the confession was made. At the first confession there was only Burke.

Q .- I understood you to say yesterday that you said to these men that if they would put you in the way of getting the body the award offered would be given to them.

A.—I was willing that they should have it all.

Q.—Was it under that promise that the confession was made i A.—No, sir; it was before that. Q.—In the contession made by Burke in the presence of Vreeland, were not these words used, "Hank, I can get all this money if this 'stiff' is turned up" A .-Burke said that to Vreeland, I agreed that they should have it all. I was satisfled that if the body was produced there wo no punishment attached to the crime, for I didn't think that Judge Hilton wanted anything except to get the

Q.-Did they tell you at any of these confessions when the body was taken? A .- No, they did not mention any particular time.

Q .- Do you know of your own knowledge when the body was taken! A .- Not of my own personal know!

Q .- Then you will not swear positively that on the this body? A .- No, sir, only from the information that I have received from several parties on the ground.

At this point the Justice said he did not see that the question of the exact time of the removal of the bo was material. Mr. Stiner contended that under the law the indictment should be specific in every particular. To this the Court replied that this was true as a rule, but, like every other good rule, this could be modified to meet the exigenc es of the case. Counsel insisted, however, that this being a preliminary examination the prosecution was bound produce all the testimony they possess, and this the prisoners were entitled to for their defence. The Court said that the Captain only knew from general knowledge and information upon the subject that the removal of the body occurred on Novem-

at the proper stage of the case. Q.-Have you the person now in court who first cave you the information as to Henry Vreeland and William Burke being the persons implicated in the robbery of Alexander T. Stewart's grave—the person who gave you

ber 6. The exact time of the removal might be shown

the first information †
The Court suggested to the Captain that he need not

the first information I

The Court suggested to the Captain that he need not answer the question for the reason stated in the previous instance, whereupon exception was taken by defendants counsel and granted by the Court.

Mr. Stiner then demanded the production of the witness who gave the information to Captain Byrnes, and the latter, declining to comply with this request, was sustained by the Court.

Captain Byrnes was recalled by Justice Morgan, and asked whether he had received official notice of the robbery of the Stewart vault, and he repiled that he had been so advised through Police Headquarters.

Mr. Stiner then moved that the prisoner Vreeland be discharged; lirst, on the ground that he had at no time confessed to the stealing of the body of Mr. Stewart; secondly, on the ground that he testimony of Captain Byrnes is entirely hearasy evidence, so far as that prisoner is co-cerned; and, thirdly, because there is nothing to the evidence tending to show that he was one of the parties to the crime in question. This motion being decided, an exception was taken to the ruling of the Gourt.

A motion was made for the discharge of Burke, on the ground that if a confession was made it was made while he was under duress, and under certain stipniations and promises of reward. This motion was likewise denied, and an exception taken by counsel for prisoner. Bail being asked, the amount was fixed at \$5,000 each. Upon the amouncement being made by the Court, Mr. Siner legibed that the Justice infait as well have made it \$100,000, and stated that it was impossible for them to precure as large bail. He urged that the defendants be allowed a speedy trial, to which the Court replied that the papers would be inaced in the bands of the District-Attorney by noon to-morrew, and he had ne doubt that an early trail would be granted.

The commitment papers were then made out, and after a brief interview by tween Vreeland and his mother, and Barke and Mrs. Wright, the prisoners were removed to the adjoining jail.

INTERVIEWS WITH THE PRISONERS' RELATIVES, Mrs. Vreeland and Mrs. Wright were met soon after by a TRIBUNE reporter, who asked them why the prisoners' counsel had not put in a detence, but had permitted them to be committed without opposition. Mrs. Wright answered: I don't known: I am surprised, because we have two witnesses to prove that Burke was at home and asteep on that Wednesday night, all night." Mrs. Vreeland added, hastily: "And I can prove by four witnesses that my son was at home, in Brooklyn, from Wednesday, the 6th, to Friday. I remember it well, because we had some friends visiting us from Farmingdale on Wednesday, and my daughter's child was christened on Thursday. He wasn't away till after

was christened on Thursday. He wasn't away till after Friday."
"What did they confess the crime for then i" was asked.
"Oh!" answered Mrs. Wright, "they intended to give the Captain a 'sauli'; they were both drunk. Captain Byrnes kept Burke drunk all the time he had him in the station, and did with him just what he pleased. They went over to New-Jersey just for a joke, and neither has said that he knew of the body since that night. Neither of them ever aid know anything anout it."
"Did Vreeland confess that he knew about it when Captain Byrnes first arrested him i" was asked.
"No," was the answer. "He was in my room when we came in, and Burke took him one side on the sola and had a talk with him. Then Vreeland said, 'All right, I'll do as you say,' and then they went out with the Captain, and he has had them ever since. They never knew anything about the body or the robbery."

THE PRISONERS' COUNSEL CONFIDENT. WHY HE DID NOT PRESENT THE DEFENCE YESTER

DAY-NO CONVICTION THOUGHT POSSIBLE. Joseph H. Stiner, counsel for the prisoners Vrcetand and Burke, said to a TRIBUNE reporter last night, in regard to the reasons for not presenting the de

fence of his clients yesterday : "I could not go on in justice to my clients, because Captain Byrnes refused to state when and where he first got his information against Burke and Vreetand, or give any definite particulars, and the Court sustained him the refusal, though I took exception to

Captain Byrnes said to the Court the day before that he did not claim the prisoners were present at St. Mark's graveyard the night the body was stolen, but in his compinint yesterday he did make that statement. I am prepared to prove an alibi, but I did not have any witnesses present yesterday, though at alibi would now stand in contradiction of the alleged confession of the prisoners. As a police justice has au, thority to hold a prisoner on probable cause, and as the Court was likely to do that in this case, there was no use in attempting a trial there; but I can clear my clients before a jury in a very short time. What I have protested against was the remanding of the prisoners so often, so that they would Glancing over the record of yesterday's proNEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1878.

ceedings, counsel asked, "Do I understand you to say, day, and only to-day have they been removed from the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house. I have the papers already prepared for a writ of habea corpus, but I know that the District-Attorney will order the prisoners discharged the minute he comes to exam ine the papers. There is nothing in the confession, and those men had nothing whatever to do with the grave those men had nothing whatever to do with the grave robbery. In their confession, on which they are held, it is alieged they had only a colored man to help them. Has Captain Byrnes been waiting to arrest the colored man I is it reasonable to suppose that the men who corefully planned and executed the grave robbery would be such fools as to go and make such a confession as Captain Byrnes brings up against these two men I All there is in the case of these men is that Captain Byrnes had them in rather a tight place, they thoursit, on another matter, and to escape they got up this 'cock and buil' story, and sent him on a false chase in the Stewart case. I will stake my reputation that the men will both be discharged within two days."

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE ANGLO-AFGHAN STRIFE. THE BRITISH PREMIER REFUSES TO RECEIVE LORD

LAWRENCE'S COMMITTEE-TROOPS READY TO LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1878. The committee organized to urge an early meet-

ing of Parliament in view of war with Afghanistan, having asked Lord Beaconsfield to grant them an interview, the Premier has written a letter to their Chairman, Lord Lawrence, in reply. Lord Beaconsfield says he is at a loss to perceive

what useful purpose can be served by a more extended expression, through a deputation from the committee, of opinions which Lord Lawrence and others have so frequently and copiously explained in regard to the assembling of Parliament. The Government will, he says, as a matter of course, be prepared, in the event of the commence-

ment of hostilities in India, to advise her Majesty to make such communication to Parliament as the letter and spirit of the act regulating the relations of the Crown with India may seem to require. This would seem, he adds, to be a not less satisfactory, and scarcely less constitutional mode of meeting the occasion than a series of memorials and

deputations. The papers relative to India will be published before the end of the month. This reply has occasioned much dissatisfaction

and indignation meetings are threatened. Lord Lawrence's committee to-day passed a resolution regretting Lord Beaconsfield's refusal to receive a deputation, and emphatically condemning his apparent determination in the event of war being declared not to advise her Majesty to consult Parliament until hostilities have begun. The committee adjourned till Friday, and decided meanwhile to collect signatures to the protest.

TROOPS ORDERED TO BE READY. BOMBAY, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1878. The Bombay Gazette announces that several reginents have been warned to hold themselves in ess to advance from Quettah immediately,

ned that all are ready. Merchants from Central Asia say that no indica tions of a movement of the Russians toward Afghanistan are observable.

ORGANIZING EASTERN ROUMELIA. THE PORTE GRADUALLY SHORN OF AUTHORITY-

SAID PACHA TO BE PROMOTED. CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1878. The modifications made by the International Roumelian Commission in the Turkish project for or-ganic reforms have been accepted by the Porte. Prom-inent among the modifications is the appointment of a permanent commission of seven members to be elected by the Roumelian National Assembly.

SAID LIKELY TO BE A MINISTER. Said Pacha, formerly a favorite, and First Secretary to the Sultan, now Governor of the Province of Broussa, has been recalled to Constantinopie, and it is rumored that he will assume the Ministry of Public Works. He is a strong supporter of British interests.

THE RUSSIAN DEMANDS ON BOUMANIA.

BOSTON, Nov. 19 .- It is rumored that Mr tetson, the partner of Frank Paige, whose rascalities have been reported already, has been arrested and will membered, carried on the monoso the arm, and the cure these rather than to punish Stelson has been the purpose of the creditors of Paige. Mr. Stelson, it is believed, was the tool of his rescally employer and partner, and if the books of the concern have been secured the guilt of Mr. Paige can easily be established. His frauds foot up about \$150,000.

REPUBLATION IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 19 .- Mayor Patton, in s message, concludes that the premium-bond plan is a alture, and suggests the scaling of the city debt to fifty cents on a dollar, and the accumulation of a sinking find which will enable the city to pay off the entire deb; in twenty-two years; in the meantime paying 5 per cent interest.

THE NEW YORK BAR ASSOCIATION.

Albany, Nov. 19.-The State Bar Association met to night in Tweddle Hall. The Hon. John K. Porter, President of the Association, failed to appear, but sent a message explaining his hinbility to be present. Judge Sanuel F. Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, delivered the annual address.

THE SUICIDE OF A COUNTY TREASURER. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19 .- R. W. Tompkins treasurer of Boise County, Idaho, committed suicide to-day. Cause unknown.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

CHICAGO'S UNFINISHED COURT HOUSE.
CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—The proposition to make a
county loan of 8780.000 to complete the new Court House,
which was lately submitted to the people, was rejected by a
agority of 11,000.

THE RESIGNATION OF A RAILWAY OFFICIAL.
PEORIA, IR., Nov. 19.—John S. Cook, general manager of the Fekin, Lincoln and Decatur Railway, has reagned, much to the sarprise and regret of business men at both ends of the road. THE HOWARDS APPEAL FOR AID.

THE HOWARDS APPEAL FOR AID.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—Major Stokley received to-day an appeal from the Howard Association of New-Orienns for further aid. It states that \$30,000 will be necessary to pay debts, etc.

FOSEPH WOOLEY NOT DEAD.

RED HOOK, N. J., Nov. 19.—Joseph Wooley, who was reported to have died from yellow fever at Norfolk on Friday, is alive. The report was owing to an error made by a telegraph operator.

by a telegraph operator.

A RECEIVER NOT YET ON DUTY.

ALBANY, Nov. 19.—The statement sent from Troy that John Forsyth, as receiver of the Troy Merchanis' and Mechanic's Bank, had taken possession of the assets is premature. The receiver has not yet filed his bonds.

WASHINGTON.

SILVER, TRADE, THE INDIANS. THE PROSPECT OF A NEW CONTEST OVER SILVER-MIXICAN COMMERCE DEMORALIZED-CORRE-

SPONDENCE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, ETC. Congressman Buckner, who is at Washington, says that his committee will not agree to any change of the silver law in favor of a gold standard. He says that the banks have provoked fresh war in Congress. A long letter has been received from Minister Foster describing the chances of a larger trade with Mexico. The Minister says that English merchants are withdrawing from that country, and that commerce is not in a good state. Secretary McCrary has received a letter from the Secretary of the Interior on the subject of Indian affairs. There is to be an investigation of the charges against Post-

A DETERMINED SILVER MAN.

master Tubbs, of New-London.

CONGRESSMAN BUCKNER READY TO FIGHT ALL SOUND POLICY CONCERNING SILVER AND TO HAVE A SILVER STANDARD.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 .- Judge Buckner, chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, told a Start reporter to-day that no attack on the silver dollar at the next session would be successful in his committee.

"Will any measure to limit the coinage of silver pass ?" was asked.

'Never, no never," said Judge Buckner. "Will a proposition to increase the weight of the dollar be approved f"

"No, sir, we will fight for the silver dollar, and will not entertain favorably any measure hostile to it.'

"Do you think, then, that free coinage will be cured by the silver advocates ?" "Yes, we will very likely secure free coinage at

the coming session. "What do you think of the action of the banks in demonetizing silver 1"

"They are simply inviting a war against themselves, and a defeat. They cannot maintain the stand they have taken as regards the silver dollar." "Will there be war on the banks at the next ses-

"They have invited war, and will no doubt be hit at pretty hard. I do not, however, expect that much will be accomplished against them. We will get through the House the bill to retire their circulation and substitute greenbacks therefor, but it will not pass the Senate. The next Congress will, owever, have the National banks in their power,

however, have the National banks in their power, and they may have to go."

"What do you think of the success of the binetallic standard?"

"In view of the fact that most foreign countries have taken a standard against a standard of both silver and gold, and in consideration of the unsettled ratio between the two, it may be doubtful whether the double standard will be judicious. In case a single standard must be adopted, I am in favor, decidedly in favor, of a single standard of silver in preference to a gold one."

THE CRITICISED INDIAN SERVICE. THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR REPLIES TO GENERAL SHERIDAN IN A LETTER TO THE SEC-

RETARY OF WAR. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] Washington, Nov. 19 .- The Secretary of War has received a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, sharply replying to statements made by General Sheridan in the annual report of the latter. It has been referred to General Sherman. Secretary

thas he will send the Tribula Interests.

It is a seen recalled to Constantinopos, and it works a like is a seen as one of the last of the

General Sheridan's intimation that the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Sioux were allowed to select their present locations owing to a "systematic working up of the case" by "traders and contractors" is also made the subject of emphatic comment by Secretary Schurz. He states that this policy was adopted by the department on the earnest advice of the distinguished Indian fighter and manager, General Crook, who, as the result of his long experience with the Sioux, opposed any policy that would force the Sioux, against their unanimous and determined protest, to stay on the Mission River as seriously endangering peaceful relations with those powerful tribes. The Secretary adds that so far, at least, their loyal conduct seems to have justified the course adopted. Secretary Schurz challenges General Sheridan to produce evidence in support of his statements, and meanwhile remarks that it would not have been asking too much of him to inform himself a little better of the circumstances before publishing his assertion in an official document. The Secretary also makes the following comment upon the remark of General Gibbon that "there is an entire absence of respon-

sibility in the Indian Service": sibility in the Indian Service":

If General Gibson, when writing his report, was cognizant of specific cases of wrong doing, he would have obtiged the Department by reporting them, and if after such report, the charges that made had not been inquired inte, and the guilty persons held to their proper re-ponsibility. The sweeping statements contained in his report would be accepted as justified. If he will consumment such specific information now, he will find that there is no such lack of responsibility as he alleges. Several employees in the Indian service, who are now under criminal prosecution, have discovered this at their cost.

Commissioner Hayt has been inquiring into the starvation of the Cheyennes who lately went to war. Friend John D. Miles reports to him that the Northern Cheyennes, during the year ended June 30 last, received about 333,600 pounds more of beef and 7,000 pounds more of flour than they were entitled to. They were given, however, about 2,000 pounds less of coffee, 4,000 pounds less of sugar, 9,000 pounds less of conce, 4,000 corn than required by the treaty. It is stated, again, that considerable quantities of tobacco, soap, bakingpowder, sait and other articles, not required by the treaty, were turnished to the Indians, and that the sup plies actually received by them were of the money value of \$35,204, as against a money value of \$32,316 to which they were entitled. Commissioner Hayt quotes

merely fulfilled a sworn duty in withholding from the small band of insubordinate Chevennes a portion of the supplies of sugar and coffee at certain times, in order to empel their performance of the treaty stipulation requiring certain agricultural labor for their own benefit. quiring certain agricultural labor for their own benefit.
Referring to the published assertion of Major Mizner,
commanding at Fort Reno, that from the lat of July to
the lat of September the weekly rations lasted only for
three of the seven days, Commissioner Hayt remarks
that although Indians are prone to be improvident, and
some of them may have corged their provision improvidently, yet in order to credit Major Mizner's exact and
sweeping statement, it must be supposed he visited the
lodges of over 5,000 Indians and took a detailed inventory of their food supply. Agent Miles credits these Indians with g-ing to war because they were dissatisted
with the remeval from the North, which had been
agreed to by the vast majority of their tribe.

from the Revised Statutes to show that Agent Miles

A REPORT ON TRADE WITH MEXICO. THE VIEWS OF MINISTER FOSTER-TRADE NOT TO BE GOT IN A DAY, NOR BY THE SIMPLE PROCESS

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.! Washington, Nov. 19 .- Minister Foster, in esponse to a roquest from the Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest, has sent to the State Department a very elaborate paper, giving the results of a careful study concerning the prospects and available means for

OF BUILDING STEAMERS.

an extension of American commerce with Mexico. He says that this Government can do something toward the improvement of communication with Mexico by steamships, but that without an international railroad to the Capital no considerable trade can be maintained. Under this head he aims to establish the following points: That the Mexican Government will not consent to any tready stipulation or other international agreement for the joint protection of such a road, and that it requires all the employes and the capital of the company formed for that purpose to become Mexican for all purposes of the enterprise; that the last Congress positively refused to grant a charter for an American company, and the present Congress has manifested the same opposition; and that the Mexican Government, owing to its financial condition, is absolutely unable to pay any subsidy for the construction of the road. The second subject discussed covers the tariff and trade regulations of Mexico. Minister Foster shows that on many important articles desirable to introduce from the United States the tariff is prohibitory, and on most others it renders them luxuries, with a very limited population as consumers. Interior duties, depreciated currency, heavy rates of exchange, long credits, etc.. are mentioned by Mr. Foster as presenting great ob-

stacles to American trade. In the remainder of the paper Mr. Foster sets forth that the revolutionary condition of Mexico has, in the first place, impoverished the country to such an extent as to render it impossible to sustain a large foreign trade; that, secondly, it has caused such general insecu-rity and disorder as to render life and property unsate; and thirdly, it has made contraband trade so prevalent as completely to unsettle honest commerce. Mr. Foster remarks that English merchants have almost completely withdrawn from Mexico, for much the same reason that Americans cannot or do not enter it. There is not one English house in the port of Vera Cruz, and not more than six in the entire Republic. The import trade is principally in the hands of the Germans and Spaniards—mainly the former. The Germans have fairly earned their prominence by many years of patient study of the country and persistent application to the business. The Hamburg merchants establish their branches in various parts of Mexico, and send their educated youths out to serve an apprenticeship in the business, and afterward assume the management of the branch bones. They become thoroughly familiar with the condition and practices of the country, and muster the intricacies of the tariff and interior duties. If the American merchants are willing to pursue the same policy, and subject themselves to the same annoyances, they will probably succeed likewise. Mr. Foster thinks that until the above-indicated obstacles to a large trade with Mexico are removed, our mercanatis will, as a general thing, continue to find more inviting markets beyond the equator, and on the opposite side of the globe; but he asserts, nevertheless, that there is a limited field which may be occupied by American merchants and manufacturers. than six in the entire Republic. The import trade is

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

OVER-LAPPING LAND GRANTS. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1878. The Secretary of the Interior has decided the long-pending controversy concerning the large body of land claimed both by the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and by the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company. The land is situated opposite the first one hundred miles of constructed road west of the Missouri River, and within overlapping twenty mile limits of the two land grants. He finds that the grant to each company was made by the same that the grant to each company was made by the same acts of Congress and that the right of either company does not depend upon priority of location or construction. He decides that the lands situated within their overlapping land grant limits should be held to mure jointly to both companies. In view, however, of the questions which were discussed in the Dadymott case, the Secretary directs that the subject of transferring the little to these lands become of the central Branch Company for 73,000 acres of the disputed land was rightly cancelled by his predecessor.

BUDERS AN IMPOSTOR.

BUDERS AN IMPOSTOR. Chief Clerk Hogg, of the Navy Department, telegraphs to the Secretary of the Navy this afternoon from Philadelphia, giving the result of his investigation about Buders. He says young Buders's likeness, In pos-session of his father, resembles the claimant at Wash ington. But Buders was undoubtedly lost in the Huron, and the man personating him is an impostor. Commodore Graham, commanding at the Washington Navy Yard, says the man calling nimself Buders chandestinely left the steamer Passie at the yard vesterday evening. There is no doubt in the mind of the Secretary that the

AN INVESTIGATION AT NEW-LONDON.

Mr. Bissell, Acting Assistant Attorney-General, to whom was referred the charge made by Mrs. General Mower, ex-Postmistress at New-London, against William H. Tubbs, formerly her deputy, and now Postmaster at that place, has submitted his report. He finds that there is enough in the controverted vouchers hards that there is chough in the controverted volumers to twite grave sub-noison, and to require a thorough ex-planation by Mr. Tubbs of his official conduct white Deputy Posimaster. Postmaster-General K-y with probably order an investigation : t New-London at an

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1878. The subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan to-day were \$1,208,950. Charles H. Travers has been appointed guager for the

XXIVth District of New-York. XXIVth District of New-York.

The session of the Cabinet to-day was of short duration, routine matters only being considered.

General McCook, who has been in Columbus taking steps toward the establishment of a Normal School for the instruction of soldiers for teachers in the Army, will soon visit the David's Island Recruiting Station with

the same object in view.

Contrary to the published reports that Secretary Sherman has taken action with a view of removing Captain Phelps, one of the Commissioners for the District of Columbia, the Secretary stated this afternoon that there was no cause of disagreement between him and Captain

THE SIERRA NEVADA MINE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19 .- A number of well-known experts visited the Sierra Nevada to-day, and all make encouraging reports. The ore in the crosscut on the 2,100 level is improving, and in the cross-cut on the 2,200 level the ore nearly covers the face, extend-ing upward as progress is made. It is believed in stock circles here to-night that the worst of the panic is over.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. THE DEATH OF A GIRL AND AN ARREST.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Doctor Thomas Sw
has been arrested for causing the death of Elizabeth Gate
Manchester, Ontario County, by malfractice.

HUNTER'S FIGHT FOR LIFE.

TRENION, N. J., Nov. 19.—The Court of Errors
Appeals, on motion of George M. Robeson, fixed Monday,
Sovember 25, as the day for the argument for a new trial in the Hunter can

A GOOD SERVICE BY THE PROVIDENCE POLICE. A GOOD SERVICE BY THE PROVIDENCE POLICE.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., NOV. 10.—A fourth member
of the gaug of counterfeiters here was arrested this morning
drank in the street. He shot an officer in the leg. He had
begus silver with hum.

A GRAVE-ROBBER EXPECTED TO CONFESS.
ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Nov. 19.—The Grand Jury
has found indictments against the graverobbers, Lyman
Easton, Captain Hilliard and Dr. Heyl. Hillard is much affected by his position and may confess

fected by his position and may contess

BADLY HURT WHILE OUT GUNNING.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 19, "John Mars, while out gunning near Hopewell to day, was badly injured by the accidental discharge of his gun. The contents of both barrels entered his side, near his hip, and passed upward. entered his side, near his hip, and passed upward.

A POREMAST CARRIED AWAY AT SEA.

PHILADELPHI, Nov. 19.—The steamiship Equator, from Charleston, reports having heavy weather the entire passage. She brought in the British brig Renows, from Liston for Philadelphia, in distress. Her foremast was gone, and the crow had refused duty.

the craw had refused duty.

JURISDICTION FOUR MILES FROM LAND.

New-H. vren, Conn., Nov. 19.—Judge Peck decided beday that the City Court has jurisdiction over cases happeaing four miles from shore; and Bromham, who threw his brother overboard, so as to secure his inheritance, is held under bonds for trial. It will be a long time before the legal points in this case can be fully decided.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SOUTH CAROLINA TYRANNY.

A POLICY OF PERSISTENT WRONG. RAUD AND VIOLENCE BEFORE AND DURING THE ELECTION, AND ANYTHING EXCEPT FAIR PLAY AFTERWARD.

The careful staff correspondent of THE TRIBUNE in South Carolina writes that in his opinion the election in Williamsburg County was carried by the Democrats by fraud, and that Mr. Swails was driven away to make the work easier. He also says that threats have been made to prosecute for perjury the Republican witnesses who are now swearing to these frauds. This statement is supplemented by a special dispatch from Washington, which shows that the arrest and persecution of witnesses has begun.

AN ELECTION BY FORCE AND FRAUD. HOW DEMOCRATS CARRIED A REPUBLICAN COUNTY

-MR. SWAILS DRIVEN AWAY TO MAKE SUCCESS
EASIER - A UNITED STATES SUPERVISOR THWARTED AND MALTREATED. FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

KINGSTREE, S. C., Nov. 16 .- A stranger might lounge about this sleepy little village for a week and hear nothing said about the late election unless he "fell up with" a travelling United States Commissioner, or drew out the information from residents by direct questions. The white Democrats talk in a vague, general way that conveys no information of any account; and the readers of Northern newspapers are a great deal more familiar with the details of what has occurred here within the past month than the colored people of Kingstree are. The main facts that were published in THE TRIBUNE before the election are not denied by anybody. The breaking up of Republican meetings by Democrats, who appeared in force and demanded a division of time, the arrest of Mr. Swails by Dr. Bird's company of "red-shirts," the shooting of the negro Hauna in the disturbance which occurred after Swails was brought to town, the ordering of Swails to leave the county and his flight, the beating of the Rev. Mr. Pinckney, the colored Deputy-Postmaster, by Mr. Kelley, of this village, all occurred substantially as reported in the North. If the object of all this was to frighten the colored people and drive them away from the polls, it did not succeed, for I have been unable to hear of any instances of negroes remaining at home on election day. The concurrent testimony of white people and black is that the latter turned out as strongly as ever, and if they did not vote it was because the managers of election challenged them for being under age, or on some trivial technical ground, and refused to take their oaths as evidence of their right to vote. How many such cases there were I do not know, but there were some-not enough, however, to have given the county to the Democrats.

The white politicians say that many of the negroes voted the Democratic ticket. Intelligent colored men, who were about the polis all day, say that this is not so, and that the Democratic majority can be accounted for in no such way. My own opinion is that the election in this county was a fraud, skilfully covered up by the Democratio managers, and that one object in driving Mr. Swails away was to make the perpetration of that fraud easier than it would have been in his presence. Unfortunately for the Republican party of this State, very few of its members who have been prominent in politics during the last seven or eight years have escaped being tarred with the same stick that besmeared almost every one who had any connection with the Scott or Moses government. Mr. Swails has not escaped suspicion. He has been accused of having profited by the land commission swindle, and when Governor Hampton came here to make a speech, he charged him directly with having been bribed in connection with some printing bill, and produced original documents which seemed to prove the accusation. I express no opinion in regard to these matters; I know nothing about them. Mr. Swails may have made a complete answer, but there is at least one respectable white Republican in Kingstree who has never heard a satisfactory explanation, and who does not believe that the red-shirts would have ventured to treat him as they did but for the encouragement Governor Hampton's serious charges gave them.

Swails once out of the way, the chief obstacle to Democratic frauds in this county was removed. There was nobody left competent to take his place. The law requires the Governor to appoint three Supervisors of Election for each county, and that the minority party shall have at least one representative on each board. The Republican supervisor for Williamsburg County was unknown to many of the most prominent members of that party in Kingstree. Fair play demands that one of the three managers at each polling place shall be a Republican, but not a single Republican was appointed by the supervisors in this county. The entire machinery of the election was, therefore, in the hands of the Democrats. They received the votes, counted them, and declared the result, and if they were disposed to cheat, there was nobody to interfere. I have tried to learn something about the character of these Democratic managers, and I make a very mild assertion when I say that they were not men of the highest character. Good, respectable citizens might have been found to perform these duties, but such men were not selected.

The United States how provides for the presence of

a Federal Supervisor at every poll when candidates for Congress or Presidential Electors are to be voted for, and such an officer was sent to every box in this county. Here at Kingstree the United States Supervisor, who was a colored man, was denied admission to the room occupied by the election managers, and no facilities were given to him to witness the voting. He procured a packing-box, on which he stood near the place where the voters came up. but was unable to see what was going on in the room. About 6 o'clock in the evening a crowd of men and boys, under the lead of Dr. Bird, of Graham's Cross Roads, in the northern part of the county, about fitteen miles from here, arrived on the train, and came into town yelling and cheering for the victory they had won. A white gentleman, who saw them coming from the station, told me that they acted as though they had been drinking very freely. On arriving in front of the courthouse, where the polis were, they made a charge, pulled away the box on which the United States Supervisor was standing, threw it into the middle of the street, and pushed the supervisor down the steps, scattering his papers. He was only saved from serious injucy by being caught by some of the colored people who stood around. The account I have given of this occurrence was obtained from eye-witnesses, and agrees substantially with that given in The Kingstree Star, except that the latter represented the men who overturned the supervisor to be voters, when, in fact, they were men who had voted at home, and came here to have a

The managers of the election and the leaders of the gang who attacked the United States Supervisor have been arrested this week, and are to be examined at Charleston in a few days. During the presence of the United States Commissioner here, the supervisors from many of the other pollingplaces in the county came in to make complaint that they were not allowed to witness the election, but, I believe, no warrants were issued. I hear from the colored people that open threats have been made to prosecute for perjury before a trial justice here any negro who testifies against the white people, and I heard one supervisor say tha unless the Federal Government would guarantee him protection from such prosecution, he would, give no testimony at all. He did not propose to go to jail for testifying to the truth. I don't believe that these cases will amount to anything, for when the negroes find out that the United States cannot take them out of the hands of the local courts if